

EVENTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL STAFF TRAINING PROCESS IN UZBEKISTAN DURING THE YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE

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ABSTRACT	KEYWORDS
This article presents the changes in the pharmaceutical science of the Republic of Uzbekistan during the years of independence. Initially, problems in pharmaceutical science, their solutions and achievements in this field are presented in this article. In addition, the article highlights the importance of pharmacists in the development of the pharmaceutical industry.	Pharmaceuticals, pharmacy, agrobiotechnology, provisional, Biotechnology, Agroecology, "Uzkhimfarm", Botanic garden of UzFA, pharmacist personnel, Tashkent Pharmaceutical Institute, standardization, pharmacognosy.

During the years of independence in Uzbekistan, the reforms and modernization processes in the health care system made the improvement of the training of medical, especially pharmaceutical, personnel on the agenda. At this point, the work carried out at the Tashkent Pharmaceutical Institute is noteworthy. In the 1991-1992 academic year, the institute had 3 faculties, i.e. pharmacy, agrobiotechnology, advanced training faculties, 25 departments, 3 courses and the Central Scientific Testing Laboratory. 246 professors worked in the departments, 24 of them were doctors of science, 118 were candidates of science, 104 were assistant teachers. Also, there were 3 doctors of science under the age of 40.

In the 1991-1992 academic year, 1,232 applicants applied to the Tashkent Pharmaceutical Institute, and 1,191 of them participated in the exam. 91 entrants were accepted to study on the basis of interviews due to the fact that they graduated from school with a gold medal¹.

Starting from the academic year 1992-1993, two new directions "Biotechnology" and "Agroecology" were opened at the Tashkent Pharmaceutical Institute, and medicinal plants and Biotechnology courses were organized in order to further improve educational work. In this academic year, 1,939 students, 73 students in biotechnology, and 87 students in agroecology studied in full-time and part-time departments of the institute on the specialty "Pharmacy". Also, from this academic year, foreign students were accepted on the basis of a contract².

In September 1993, in connection with the opening of the specialty "Agroecology" at the institute, and in order to raise the level of teaching the science of resource science of medicinal plants, to improve

¹ National archive of scientific and technical medical documents of Uzbekistan, Fund 380, List 2, Case 26, Sheet 47.

² National archive of scientific and technical medical documents of Uzbekistan, Fund 1, List 2, Case 54, Sheet 2.

educational and methodological work, the course of resource science of medicinal plants was separated from the department of botany, and an independent department "Resource science and standardization of medicinal plants" was established³.

During this period, a certain amount of attention was paid to strengthening the material and technical base of the institute. The total area of the educational building of the institute is 11,160 m², which corresponds to 3.7 m² per student. In the 1993-1994 academic year, the institute operated 2 dormitories with 594 beds, including the 1st dormitory with 250 beds rented. Each department had 3-4 classrooms, a room for laboratory assistants, a room for assistants and a room for the head of the department. The laboratories of the departments were equipped in accordance with the requirements of the curriculum and program. Also, the library of the institute was located on an area of 470 m², and its fund had 345,936 copies of books⁴.

In Chimyon, the sports and health camp of the institute, two volleyball fields of the physical education department, two adapted rooms with an area of 40 m² for jumping sector, wrestling, weightlifting, and table tennis trainings also functioned. In 1994, the construction of 2 dormitories with 500 beds for students began⁵.

Despite all the economic problems, in the academic year 1994-1995, as a result of a mutual agreement, the training of teachers of the specialized departments of the institute was organized at the Moscow Medical Academy. R. A. Muhamedova, I. A. Kharlamov, D. Nazarova from the institute attended the Moscow Medical Academy. Also, G. Abduazimov, H. Mamaeshov, N. Sh. Polyants, E. T. Toychiev at the Higher Pedagogical Institute of Tashkent State University, T. T. Rahimov, V. V. Urafskaya, G. Malikova, M. Umarova at the Tashkent State Medical Institute takes advanced training courses⁶.

Attendance and mastery rate of students of Tashkent Institute of Pharmacy were continuously analyzed. For example, in the summer exam session of the 1993-1994 academic year, the mastering rate was 74.3 percent in the agroecology specialty of the institute, 83.6 percent in the biotechnology specialty, and 78.5 percent at the faculty level. In the 3rd course of the Biotechnology specialization, mastering was 75 percent in the summer exam session of the 1993-1994 academic year. Attendance in the specialty of agroecology was 93.5% in the 1993-1994 academic year, 94.4% in the 1994-1995 academic year, and 90.8% in the biotechnology specialty in the 1993-1994 academic year⁷.

In the 1995-1996 academic year, 20 percent of students were admitted to the pharmaceutical institute on the basis of a contract. Along with this, 10 students were admitted outside of the plan through targeted study. The number of entrants who applied to study at the institute was 531. This was 272 fewer than in 1994-1995. 32.5% of applicants were from Kashkadarya region, 24.5% from Tashkent region⁸.

Internships are an integral part of the educational process, and the Tashkent Institute of Pharmacy also conducted certain activities related to the organization of student internships. In the 1994-1995 academic year, 325 students of pharmaceutical organization and economics were sent to undergo production practice. The practice was held in 36 pharmacies of Tashkent city, in three substances, and the students conducted production practice for the first time. The number of excellent grades decreased by 8.3 percent, good grades by 5.12 percent, and satisfactory grades by 3.78 percent. Practices were

³ National archive of scientific and technical medical documents of Uzbekistan, Fund 380, List 2, Case 20, Sheet 198.

⁴ National archive of scientific and technical medical documents of Uzbekistan, Fund 1, List 2, Case 54, Sheet 4.

⁵ National archive of scientific and technical medical documents of Uzbekistan, Fund 1, List 2, Case 54, Sheet 5.

⁶ National archive of scientific and technical medical documents of Uzbekistan, Fund 380, List 2, Case 36, Sheet 10.

⁷ National archive of scientific and technical medical documents of Uzbekistan, Fund 380, List 2, Case 36, Sheet 16.

⁸ National archive of scientific and technical medical documents of Uzbekistan, Fund 380, List 2, Case 36, Sheet 22.

mainly organized in control-analytical laboratories and analysis rooms of pharmacies, in the production association "Uzkhimfarm", in the Botanical Garden of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan⁹.

Permanent spiritual and educational events were organized in the institute. In January 1994, "Health University" was established at the institute, headed by prof. It was handed over to I.V. Rahimova. During 6 months of this year, the "Health University" held discussions and lectures on interesting topics for the students of the institute. In addition, a council for preventing violations of the legal order was established at the institute. To this council Assoc. R. Z. Zilev was the leader. On March 15, 1994, a meeting of students and employees of the institute with the prosecutor's office of Mirabad district was held. In 1994, the library staff of the institute organized a book exhibition entitled "Ecology, independence and health", a book exhibition dedicated to the 600th anniversary of the birth of Mirzo Ulugbek, under the theme "1994 - the year of Ulugbek"¹⁰.

During the years of independence, the quality and scope of pharmaceutical training in Uzbekistan expanded. The Tashkent Institute of Pharmaceuticals took the lead in the region in providing personnel to the pharmaceutical industry of Central Asia. The training of specialists in the field of pharmaceuticals in such areas as agrobiotechnology, biotechnology, agroecology, pharmaceutical management and economy, pharmaceutical analysis and pharmacognosy, drug technology, clinical pharmacy served to improve the supply of personnel in the field. Reforms in the medical education system were also implemented at the Tashkent Pharmaceutical Institute.

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⁹ National archive of scientific and technical medical documents of Uzbekistan, Fund 380, List 2, Case 36, Sheet 46.

¹⁰ National archive of scientific and technical medical documents of Uzbekistan, Fund 1, List 2, Case 54, Sheet 33.